

CAMP REYNOLDS, OFFICERS' QUARTERS
(Building No. 44-45)
Angel Island State Park
Angel Island
Marin County
California

HABS CA-1841-B
CA-1841-B

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

CAMP REYNOLDS, OFFICERS' QUARTERS (Fort McDowell - West Garrison, Building No. 44-45)

HABS No. CA-1841-B

Location: Angel Island, Marin County, California

Present Owner: State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation

Present Occupant: Angel Island State Park

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: Camp Reynolds was established on Angel Island in 1863 to enhance the coastal defenses of San Francisco Bay during the Civil War. In 1866 Camp Reynolds became the army's general depot for receiving and distributing new recruits in the West. From the 1860s through the 1880s a village of wood frame buildings including officers' quarters, barracks, and various support structures was constructed and expanded. Now part of Angel Island State Park, Camp Reynolds features a remarkable collection of surviving late-nineteenth-century officers' quarters.

Dating to the Civil War era, this double officers' quarters is one of the oldest extant structures on Angel Island. Although always occupied as an army structure, this building reflects domestic architecture of the second half of the nineteenth century in its form, numerous porches, and plain but fashionable detailing. This structure housed two officers of equal rank while giving the appearance of a single family dwelling. Numerous changes indicate continual adaptation for use by army personnel. Construction of more modern officers' quarters at the East Garrison in the mid-1910s and years of hard use reduced the status of this structure to quarters for non-commissioned officers in 1931.

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1863
2. Architect: Not known
3. Original owner: U. S. Army, 1863-1948
Subsequent owners: U. S. Department of the Interior, 1948-63
California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1963- present
4. Builder: contractor Phineas Marston and civilian workers/soldiers stationed at Camp Reynolds

5. Original plans and construction:

This officers' quarters was built as a double structure housing two sets of officers and their families in mirror-image plan dwellings. A circa 1865 photograph indicates that this structure largely retains its original side gable, one-and-a-half-story form.¹ Originally the rear ell was only one story. The structure was described in 1869 by Assistant Surgeon General Edwin Bentley:

Next on the right [of the Commanding Officer's Quarters] and distant about sixty feet are two sets of quarters in one building which is a well built house, in excellent repair, with marble mantels. The first set consists of a front and back parlor, dining room, kitchen, washing room, servants' room, and two attic chambers; the second set are a counterpart of the first, both are well supplied with water.²

It is uncertain where all of the service spaces mentioned by Bentley - kitchen, washing room, servants' room - were located given the small appearance of the one story ell in early photographs. Perhaps some of these functions were actually located in outbuildings visible in the c. 1865 photograph. A description published in 1875 by the Surgeon General's Office specified an one story and attic building containing "two sets of three rooms 14 x 16 feet each; and an attic each."³ This account also mentions the absence of a bathroom. Omitting the attic, or second floor spaces from the room count was a common

¹National Archives and Records Administration (hereafter NARA), Still Pictures Branch, College Park, MD, RG 92, Quartermaster Photographs, vol. 25, photo # CN2250.

²Quoted in Robert M. Wood. "Preliminary Recommendation for the Interior Restoration of the Buildings Remaining on West Garrison," typescript (March 1984), Angel Island State Park files, 15.

³Surgeon General's Office. *Circular No. 8 - A Report on the Hygiene of the U.S. Army, Descriptions of Military Posts* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1875), 498.

technique to evade army regulations regarding the number of rooms allotted to each rank.⁴ An 1877 description mentions seven rooms including attics in each unit.⁵ This room count could refer to five rooms on the first floor - parlor, dining room, kitchen, laundry and servant's room - and two bedrooms in the attic, or second, story, as indicated on a c. 1929 plan (Figure 1).⁶

6. Alterations and additions:

An attic story was added to part of the rear ell and porches built flanking this wing. An 1879 elevation drawing and two circa 1880s photographs indicate that the rear ell was still one story during this period. In 1879 Acting Assistant Quartermaster Tuger reported that the "L of this building has never been finished. A partition is required and the upper part required to be lathed and plastered."⁷ Similar requests for finishing the ell attic were made in 1882 and 1883. Between 1885 and 1886 changes were done to the rear ell that involved "extend[ing] roof of kitchen forward to form the main roof and cover dining rooms substantially."⁸ Although vague, this description seems to correspond to the existing rear cross gable form of the roof. A c. 1929 plan indicates a remaining one-story section of the ell over the laundry and servant's room while the bathrooms were located in a attic floor area over the kitchen.⁹ The rear porches appear on this plan as well; it is unknown when they were built and then removed.

This officers' quarters has five dormers that were added after the original construction. It is likely that the two rear dormers were built at the same time as the rear ell attic story.

⁴Surgeon General's Office. *Circular No. 8 - A Report on the Hygiene of the U.S. Army, Descriptions of Military Posts* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1875), 498. On evading room count regulations see Lieut.Colonel Thomas M. Anderson. "Army Posts, Barracks and Quarters," *Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States* 2:8 (1882): 435.

⁵NARA, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, College Park, MD, RG 77, Real Estate Division, Drawing #1 with 1877 printed description attached.

⁶Historical Record of Public Buildings, Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Building No. 44-45, (includes c. 1929 plan) NARA, RG 77, Entry 393, Box 142, Folder 4.

⁷Inspection Report to Quartermaster General (30 June 1879), NARA, RG 92, Entry 225, Box 36, Folder 4.

⁸Report of the Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at Angel Island, CA (31 March 1885), NARA, RG 92, Entry 225, Box 37; Report of the Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at Angel Island, CA (31 March 1886), NARA, RG 92, Entry 225, Box 37. The 1885 report described these quarters as seven rooms each, front porch and stairway, main 28x44, extension 24x37.

⁹Historical Record of Public Buildings, Building No. 44-45.

Two of the front dormers were in place by 1911; a third was added by 1929.¹⁰ The two pre-1911 dormers were asymmetrically placed, illuminating the front bedroom in one unit and the hallway in the other. The third front dormer is located in other hallway.

Currently the rear porches and possibly a portion of the rear ell are no longer extant. Removal of a portion of the rear ell may have occurred during the 1930s while the kitchen ell was being removed from the former Commanding Officer's Quarters. Army records mention "major repairs to place in habitable condition" in June 1930.¹¹ An alteration such as this may explain the existence of an usually wide space behind the bathroom rear wall on the attic floor. A boxed eave with gable returns and a window are visible behind the wall here while there is no evidence of these features on the exterior. The current roof sits above this cornice on ordinary studs. These former exterior features may be a remnant of the one-story rear ell reused and reconfigured to create an uniform rear ell roof line.

B. Historical Context:

On September 12, 1863 the United States Army established Camp Reynolds in a sheltered cove on the west side of Angel Island. The Civil War was raging in the East and this island offered a strategic vantage point for the defense of San Francisco Bay. Company B of the Third Artillery, under the command of Lieut. John L. Tiernon, was sent to create an outpost that would complement the regional defenses found at Yerba Buena Island, Alcatraz Island and Fort Point. On September 23, Tiernon requested permission to build one set of company quarters and one set of officers' quarters before the winter rainy season made construction impossible.¹²

A civilian contractor, Phineas F. Marston, was hired to erect the first buildings at Camp Reynolds, but construction did not progress smoothly. First Lieutenant Louis H. Fine returned from detached duty and assumed command of the company in October. Fine's correspondence with the Adjutant General in San Francisco documents numerous complaints about Marston. On November 7th, Fine complained that the quarters were unfinished although Marston had been working for a month with ten men. Marston left

¹⁰Photograph of Building No. 3, (28 March 1911), NARA, RG 92, Entry 84 General Correspondence, Box 7000, File # 305307; Historical Record of Public Buildings, Building No. 44-45 (includes photograph from April 1929).

¹¹Historical Record of Public Buildings, Building No. 44-45.

¹²John Soennichsen. *Miwoks to Missiles: A History of Angel Island*. (Tiburon, CA: Angel Island Association, 2001), 31, 35, 42; Letter from John Tiernon, 2nd Lieut., 3rd Artillery Co. to Assistant Adjutant General, San Francisco, (23 September 1863), NARA, RG 393, Entry 1 - Letters and Endorsements Sent, Volume 1 of 1, Fort McDowell, California, Part V.

these men unsupervised for nearly two weeks, and as they were civilians being paid by the day, they had no incentive to hurry. Fine requested that the project be turned over to the post Quartermaster so they could have shelter by winter. It is not clear whether Marston's men or Camp Reynolds soldiers eventually finished the construction, but barrels of whiskey with a lumber shipment and use of the guard house building as a boarding house for the civilian laborers caused addition problems between Fine and Marston. After February 1864, Brevet Major George Andrews, Third Artillery, resumed command of the post and its continued construction.¹³

Existing evidence does not give a precise account of building construction at Camp Reynolds during the fall of 1863 and during the rest of the Civil War. According to construction dates listed in a later inspection report, this double officers' quarters was among the buildings built in 1863, as well as the commanding officer's quarters, guard house, quartermaster storehouse, post trader's store, quartermaster stable, and bakehouse. It seems likely that at least some of these buildings were begun in 1863, but not completed until the next year.¹⁴

By the end of the Civil War, Camp Reynolds consisted of a collection of modest wood buildings housing all of the basic functions of a self-sufficient army post. With the reorganization of the army at the end of the Civil War, the future of Camp Reynolds was initially in doubt. Angel Island maintained some coastal defense duties, but then in 1866 its primary purpose became processing recruits assigned to the Western plains forts. Military historian Edward Coffman describes this role of frontier constabulary as the primary mission of the late-nineteenth-century peacetime army.¹⁵

Officers' row particularly cultivated the appearance of middle-class housing in a village or small town, in contrast to the more utilitarian housing provided for enlisted men. Like officers' quarters at other military posts, this double dwelling echoed civilian domestic architecture of the period in its form, numerous porches, and plain but fashionable detailing. A mix of single and multi-family houses was a common technique used to serve military hierarchy and give a civilian appearance to the officers' quarters. According to architectural historian Kim Hoagland: "Although these quarters were

¹³Soennichsen, 44-45. Letters from L. H. Fine, 1st Lieut., 3rd Artillery Co. to Assistant Adjutant General, San Francisco, (8, 11 November 1863), NARA, RG 393, Entry 1, Volume 1.

¹⁴Inspection Report to Quartermaster General (30 June 1879), NARA, RG 92, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 225 - Consolidated Correspondence File, 1794-1915, Box 36, Folder 4. Other evidence indicates that the dates in this report are accurate. On the officers' quarters see reports HABS No. CA-1841-A and CA-1841-B.

¹⁵Edward M. Coffman. *The Old Army: A Portrait of the American Army in Peacetime, 1784-1898*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986), 254.

assigned according to a strict hierarchy, with a higher-ranking officer receiving larger quarters, a commanding officer's quarters might not look any larger than the double houses occupied by two captains."¹⁶ At Camp Reynolds, captains were usually assigned to the single cottages built in 1874, with lieutenants and their families in the double quarters.¹⁷ In addition to the family spaces, having a servants' room in an officers' quarters would not have been unusual during the late nineteenth century. Officers' wives could hire civilian servants - often Chinese at Angel Island - or soldiers could serve as domestic help, even after this practice was outlawed in 1870.¹⁸

As the Indian conflicts waned in the 1890s, there was little additional investment at Camp Reynolds, or other U.S. army posts.¹⁹ The start of the Spanish-American War in 1898 swiftly changed the perceived importance of the Army and the future of Camp Reynolds. In 1899 the Army expanded its Angel Island operations by establishing a Detention Camp near the quarry on the east side of the island. The Detention Camp could isolate and care for troops returning from the Philippines with contagious diseases, particularly smallpox. In 1901 the Detention Camp became a Discharge Camp and by 1904 the site was a temporary Depot of Recruits and Casuals. In 1909, the War Department decided to build a permanent Recruit Depot at the East Garrison, shifting the military activity and expansion on the island to that site. Planning began for a major building campaign at the East Garrison of reinforced concrete Mission Revival structures, including new officers' quarters. The older buildings and constricted space available at the former Camp Reynolds made this a secondary post on the island. From 1931 until the base was decommissioned in 1946, this quarters housed non-commissioned officers.²⁰

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General statement:

1. Architectural character:

This officers' quarters is an excellent example of army housing from the 1860s.

Although updated and changed over the years, the original form and many historic

¹⁶Alison K. Hoagland. "Village Constructions: U.S. Army Forts on the Plains, 1848-1890," *Winterthur Portfolio* 34:4 (December 1999): 229.

¹⁷In 1907, two lieutenants and their families occupied what was then known as Building No. 2-3. See Camp Reynolds site plan, July 1907, NARA, Cartographic, RG 92, Blueprint File, Angel Island, California, sheet 3.

¹⁸Coffman, 305-306.

¹⁹See Enclosure to Special Sanitary Report, (30 June 1893), NARA, RG 112, Entry 41, Box 2 for an April 1893 site plan and elevation and plan sketches of many of the buildings.

²⁰John A. Hussey. "Fort McDowell - Report on Application for an Historical Monument," Prepared for War Assets Administration (April 1949), typescript in Angel Island Park files, 27.

features are apparent.

2. Condition of fabric:

Poor. This officers' quarters has been heavily vandalized and there is pervasive interior water damage to the walls, floors and ceilings. Currently the structure is boarded up to prevent further damage, but portions of the floor are still failing.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 44 feet, 6 inches by 43 feet, 1 3/4 inches
2. Foundations: Originally supported by wood piles, this structure was underpinned with brick piers in 1883 and later with concrete piers. The space below the sills is filled with horizontal wood boards. The foundation is slightly higher on the southwest side of the structure because of a sloping site.
3. Walls: Exterior walls are a mix of horizontal wood siding - five-inch-wide weatherboards and narrower clapboards - all currently painted white. The weatherboard siding appears to be later than the narrower clapboards.
4. Structural system: Exposed portions of the framing system indicate a light wood frame with a mitred-ridge common rafter roof. Historic plans indicate the use of two by four inch studs and two by eight inch joists.²¹
5. Porches, stoops: All exterior stairs have been removed - historic photographs indicate that the front stairs for both units extended parallel to the porch from either side of a central landing. A hipped roof porch is located across the north elevation. Flat rectangular columns support the porch roof, but the porch balustrade visible in historic photographs has been removed. Porches have been removed from either side of the rear ell.
6. Chimneys: There are three internal brick chimneys covered with stucco - one inside each unit in the main section of the quarters and a shared chimney in the center of the kitchen ell. Historic photographs indicated that these chimneys were extended with stove pipes that were subsequently removed between 1911 and 1929.

²¹Historical Record of Buildings, Building No. 44-45.

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: Each unit has three exterior doorways, one each on the front, side and rear elevations. Two of the openings, those located on the front and rear elevations, have similar applied moldings around the doorframe. The main entrances are located at the end bays of the front elevation. These openings are topped by a transom. A late-nineteenth-century door for one of these openings was found inside the structure. It is recessed panel door with two vertical round arch panels over two smaller square panels with semi-circular chamfers at the corners.

The doorways located on the rear elevation are on either side of the main section where it connects to the kitchen ell. The doors are plainer, with four rectangular recessed panels. These are probably the doorways added between the dining room and rear porch in 1881.²²

The third pair of extant doorways appear on the side elevations of the kitchen ell. These openings have a plain, flat door frame and a later glazed door with two recessed panels at the bottom. The rear and side openings provided access to the porches that are no longer extant. All of the openings on this structure are now covered with plywood on the exterior.

Seams in the wood siding around the window opening on the sides of the kitchen ell suggest that this was previously a doorway later replaced by the current side doorway.

- b. Windows: All of the windows in the main section of the structure except the dormers have matching decorative cornices and applied moldings. The typical window in these openings is a one over one double hung sash with a small decorative ogee curve at the bottom corners of the upper sash, probably early twentieth century replacements. The first floor kitchen ell windows have applied moldings without decorative cornices. The typical window in these openings is a six over six double hung sash with a small decorative ogee curve at the

²²Report, Office Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Angel Island, CA to Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Pacific, Presidio, San Francisco, CA (31 March 1881), NARA, RG 92, Entry 225, Box 36, Folder 1.

bottom corners of the upper sash. The five dormer windows have flat, plain frames and either four over four (front) or one over one (ell) double hung sash windows. One small rectangular window opening is located on the rear of the kitchen ell, opening into what is now the space behind the bathroom wall in the east unit.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The main roof form is a T-shaped cross gable. The roof is covered with wood shingles.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The main section of this structure has a shallow box cornice with returns at the gable ends. The kitchen ell has closed eaves. There are no gutters.
- c. Dormers: There are five inset gable dormers - three on the front elevation and one on either side of the kitchen ell. The front dormers have a wider fascia and slight lower pitched roof.

C. Description of Interior:

- 1. Floor plans: See measured drawings HABS No. CA-1841-B for complete plans of this Officers' Quarters. The first and attic, or second, floor plans are T-shaped and equally divided between the two units which have mirror-image layouts. There is no basement or attic space. The current arrangement of the first floor in each unit is a side entrance hall along the exterior wall, with a parlor to the side and another large room (dining room) behind. The kitchen ell is accessed through the rear of the dining room. Historic plans and physical evidence indicate that the kitchen ell previously was larger and then reconfigured, probably during the 1930s. An enclosed stair at the interior walls of the dining rooms provides access to the attic floor. On the attic floor the stair hall spans the depth of the main section of the house in each unit at the interior partition wall. Two bedrooms are located to the side of the stairhall, and a bathroom to the rear over the kitchen.
- 2. Stairways: There is one enclosed stair in each unit located at the south corner of the dining room along the partition wall. Two openings provide access to the stair on the first floor - one in the dining room and one in the kitchen. All former stair railings are now missing.
- 3. Flooring: This house has tongue and groove wood flooring in a variety of

widths, deteriorated in several places. The floorboards in the parlor and dining room of each unit are narrower than the upstairs hall and bedrooms. All of the floorboards are laid side to side except in the parlor and dining room of the east unit, where they are oriented front to back. Linoleum was installed over the wood floor in the current kitchens (nine inch squares) and east unit bathroom. In the west unit bathroom the floorboards are also oriented front to back.

4. Wall and ceiling finish:

There are plaster on lath walls and ceilings throughout Building No. 44-45, except the kitchens which have wood tongue and groove walls and ceilings covered with paper, and wide horizontal wood wainscotting approximately four and a half feet high. In addition the front dormers located in the east unit bedroom and west unit hall have vertical beaded wood interior sheathing while the third front dormer is plastered. There is evidence of wallpaper in the dining rooms and parlors. On the attic floor the bedrooms and bathrooms have sloped ceilings indicating their placement directly under the gable roof. The baseboards in the dining rooms and parlors are approximately six inches high with an ogee cap molding and a quarter round toe molding. The typical baseboard throughout attic floor is a flat wide board approximately six inches high.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors:

The typical interior door in this structure is a recessed panel wood door with two tall vertical rectangles over two smaller ones. Early-twentieth-century doors with five recessed horizontal panels are located in the dining room doorways leading to the entrance halls and kitchens and on the dining room closets under the stairs. The typical interior door molding on the first floor is a thick bead molding. Plain, flat door molding surrounds the attic floor and kitchen doorways. The opening between the entrance hall and parlor also has flat moldings and is wider than other door openings. There are no doors on these frames, however in the east unit (no. 45) only there is evidence of hinges and a lock on the door frame.

b. Windows:

The typical interior window molding is either a thick bead molding or plain flat molding with a short projecting sill. The plainer moldings appear in the entrance hall, kitchen and attic floor. A

number of windows have an crude shelf with roller shade hardware added to the top of molding probably during the early twentieth century.

6. Decorative features and trim:

The dining room and parlor of each unit have the remains of fireplaces showing a variety of alterations. All of the mantels have been removed. In the east unit (No. 45) a few decorative surround tiles remain on the dining room fireplace, including c. 1890s rectangular tiles with a mottled glaze finish that were later covered by plain square tiles with a matte red finish. A metal firebox inserted into this fireplace features a stylized wave motif characteristic of the mid to late nineteenth century. In the west unit (No. 44) the parlor has a simple metal firebox with the remains of a fireplace surround of square red tiles. The dining room fireplace in this unit has a decorative metal fire box with a cattail motif and square decorative tiles with stylized flowers in a maroon, black and gold color scheme. The surviving decorative features of this fireplace are characteristic of the mid to late nineteenth century.

7. Hardware: Damage to the windows and doors has removed the historic hardware. The bathroom door in the east unit (No. 45) still has nineteenth century hinges with a decorative floral motif.

8. Mechanical equipment:

- a. Heating, ventilation: Heat was provided by coal-burning fireplaces on the first floor. There is no evidence of an updated central heating system.
- b. Lighting: Evidence of an early twentieth century knob-and-tube wiring system is still extant. Army records show that electric light fixtures were installed in 1918.²³
- c. Plumbing: The existing bathrooms on the attic floor probably date to 1885 renovations. Only a claw-foot tub is extant in each bathroom - the one in the west unit (No. 44) appears to be an early twentieth century replacement. The tub in the east unit (No. 45) could date to the 1880s given the incised decoration on the claw feet and its high, narrow

²³Historical Record of Buildings, Building No. 44-45.

proportions.

A coal-burning hot water heater was installed during 1931. Prior to that time hot water was obtained from a boiler attached to the cooking range.²⁴

Each kitchen has a wall-mounted porcelain-coated iron sink with a built-in drainboard and an assortment of beaded wood cabinets. A cement double utility sink on iron legs with a shell motif was left the kitchen of Building No. 45 - it probably was installed in an utility room on the rear porch which is no longer extant.

D. Site:

1. Historic landscape design:

Domestic functions and military hierarchy, in addition to the topography, shaped this structure's site. Building No. 44-45 faces the sloping parade grounds at Camp Reynolds. This structure is located along a row of officers' quarters that historically faced a row of barracks across the parade grounds. Currently a stone retaining wall at the rear of the structure dating to the late nineteenth century survives, as well as a series of concrete walks dating to the early twentieth century. Historic photographs show a large area around the quarters enclosed by a white picket fence, probably to contain domestic animals and create some family privacy.

2. Outbuildings:

Historic photographs indicate a number of wood frame outbuildings behind Officers' Quarters No. 44-45. The sole surviving structure is an one-story frame building with a door on each gable end, sited parallel to the quarters.

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural drawings: See notes for references to architectural drawings and sketches.

B. Early Views: See notes for references to early photographic views.

C. Bibliography:

See notes for a listing of relevant archival materials from Record Groups 92, 77, and 112 at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC and College Park, Maryland.

²⁴Ibid.

- Anderson, Lieut-Colonel Thomas M. "Army Posts, Barracks and Quarters," *Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States* 2:8 (1882): 421-447.
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- Wood, Robert M. "Preliminary Recommendation for the Interior Restoration of the Buildings Remaining on West Garrison," typescript, Angel Island State Park files.
- D. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated: additional photographs in state collections in Sacramento, other California repositories

IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

Camp Reynolds was documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS, Paul Dolinsky, Chief) (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, HABS/HAER/HALS Division, E. Blaine Cliver, Chief) during summer and fall 2002. The project was sponsored by the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Rusty Areias, Director; and by Angel Island State Park, Nick Franco, Superintendent. Field recording and measured drawings were completed by Mark Schara, HABS Architect and Project Supervisor; HABS Architect Kathy Falwell; and Architects Paul Davidson (Pratt Institute) and Jonathan Eggert (University of Michigan). HABS Historian Lisa Pfueller Davidson served as project historian. HABS Photographer James Rosenthal completed large format photographs during fall 2002. Assistance was provided by the staff of Angel Island State Park and Marin District Historian Marianne Hurley. See related documentation, HABS No. CA-2721, Fort McDowell, for information about

the East Garrison portion of the island.